

SHERLEY PREPARES TO KNIFE CONTRACTS

Heads of War Bureaus Summoned to Tell How Much They Can Save.

WILL CUT OFF MILLIONS

Baruch Says That Industries Are Returning Rapidly to Peace Basis.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—A surgeon's job if possible, a butcher's job if necessary. That is the avowed purpose of the House Appropriations Committee in preparing to put a stop to the squandering of millions of dollars when the war is at all intents and purposes is at an end and the need of war production past.

As speed is one of the prime essentials, Chairman Sherley named to-day a subcommittee of seven members to determine quickly just how many of the hundreds of millions appropriated for war work can be cut off. The subcommittee will be headed by Mr. Sherley and will include Representatives Gillett (Mass.), Cannon (Ill.), Ware (Pa.), Egan (N. J.), Sisson (Miss.), and Byrnes (S. C.). This committee will start work Monday. The Secretary of War will be the first to be heard. It is the purpose of the committee to hear the responsible head of every department, board, commission or other organization which has had a war appropriation and demand an accurate statement of just how much money they can get along without. The committee then will do its utmost to cut even this amount.

Martin Favors Prompt Check.

Senator Martin (Va.), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, is at his home in Virginia. He is known to share the views of Mr. Sherley, however, that an immediate check must be put in the continuation of war expenditures. Members of his committee believe Senator Martin will be content to accept the cuts made by the House.

Cancellations thus far made have not impressed the Sherley committee, while its members were shocked by the revolution of the last reserve supplies already held while contracts for the manufacture of some of the supplies held in numbers of tens of millions are still running on.

Industries which have been engaged in war production are passing through the reconversion process at a very rapid pace, according to Chairman Baruch of the War Industries Board. The work of peace production is being resumed much more quickly than was expected. Optimism over the industrial outlook generally, both from a political and a consuming standpoint, was expressed by Mr. Baruch. No basis exists, he said, for either pessimism or hesitation over the future of the part of American business interests.

Industry Has First Claims.

As to cancellation of contracts for the production of war material, Mr. Baruch said the interests of the industries and of their workers had first claim on the attention of the Government before a contract was cancelled, and that under the circumstances cancellations were proceeding "as fast as possible."

Mr. Baruch said wholesale cancellation of contracts had been indulged in only where they contained cancellation provisions, and it was manifestly to the interest of the factories and their workers as well as to the Government that termination take place.

In every case instructions had been sent out directing that the output be slowed down to a rate which would afford the minimum necessary protection to the factories and the wage earners dependent on them. While admitting that the policy had a paternal aspect, Mr. Baruch said it was for the best interests of the country as a whole and would result in stable business and industrial conditions.

The drastic supervision of the Government over industries precludes, except in a minority of instances, the wholesale cancellation of contracts. Fixed prices on commodities and materials, even in connection with supplies for the military and naval forces, will be abandoned at the end of the present price fixing period.

Czechoslovak Mobilize Reservists

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 27.—The Czechoslovak Department of National Defense has mobilized the active reservists for the years 1885 to 1899 inclusive, and ordered all men under arms up to 40 years of age to remain in the service, according to a Prague despatch under Friday's date.

GERMANS CALLING FOR SOCIALIZATION

Continued from First Page.

usual preliminary registration and the drafting of election lists. "Every soldier has a military pass upon the presentation of which he would be able to vote wherever he might happen to be. The pass could be stamped to prevent repeating. A uniform pass easily could be issued to other citizens and women entitled them to vote in the same manner as the soldiers."

"The objection that if the elections are held in January there will be no opportunity for campaigning," says Scheidemann, "appears to be utterly unimportant. He who does not know whether he will vote for Stresemann, Erzberger, Westarp, Haase or Ebert will not know any better six or eight weeks later."

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Still Cling to Old Notions.

It is necessary to remember that Herr Ebert and his colleagues are Germans, and there is no reason to suppose they have abandoned the characteristic German doctrine in regard to the efficacy of fear. The Allies, no longer fearing the submarine and other manifestations of frightfulness, may still be expected to fear Bolshevism in Germany.

It is also clearly to the advantage of the Ebert Government to take the wind out of the sails of the genuinely Bolshevist Spartacus group, which is capable of causing unpleasant disturbances, and against which it is inconvenient to employ force.

These considerations account largely for the contrast between the expressed views of the Berlin Soviet and those of all other Soviets; also for the temporary difference in policy between the leaders of the majority and the minority parties on the one hand and the leaders of the Berlin Soviet on the other.

Opposition Does Not Worry Them.
They also account for the fact that Ebert, Haase and Scheidemann do not appear to be greatly concerned about opposition. It is not that the suggested conflict is entirely unreal. From a point of view there is obviously a strong cause for a temporary proletarian dictatorship, such as the Berlin Soviet leaders demand, for the purpose of passing certain irrevocable Socialist measures before the inevitably mild Socialist national assembly comes into existence.

No doubt this policy has much genuine support in the rank and file of Berlin Socialists quite apart from Liebknecht's Spartacus group. But peace and bread will be the decisive factors. The correspondent concludes: "It is scarcely an exaggeration to say there is no Bolshevism in Germany."

ARCHBISHOP SPURNS FOE'S MERCY PLEA

Prelate Recalls War Outrages by Germans.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, replying to a message from Prof. Delsmann of Berlin University, transmitted by Archbishop Soderblom of Upsala, imploring merciful treatment at the peace conference "in the name of Christianity," says:

"Prof. Delsmann's statement as to the present situation is not one which I can accept as correct. He speaks of the European situation as though all that is needed on the part of Christian circles in the belligerent nations is 'mutual forgiveness and conciliation in order to fight in unison against the terrible consequences of the war and

to serve the moral improvement of the nations and of mankind.'"
The Archbishop calls attention to the fact that including the inhuman desire to be equally free from hatred and passion in the course we follow as victors.

"But we cannot forget the terrible crime wrought against humanity and civilization when this stupendous war with its irreparable agony and cruelty was let loose in Europe. Nor can we possibly ignore the savagery which the German High Command displayed in carrying on the war."

"Outrages in Belgium in the early months, and, indeed, ever since; the character of the devastation wrought in France, including the inhuman desire to be equally free from hatred and passion in the course we follow as victors."

"The peace we hope to achieve must be a peace not of hate or revenge, the fruits of which might be further and even more terrible strife. We wish by every means to avert that possibility. But righteousness must be vindicated, even though vindication involves sternness."

"There is, however, as I need hardly say, no wish on the part of the allied nations to crush or destroy the peoples of Germany. Evidence to the contrary is amply abundant."

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One Report Says Foreign Minister Is Already Out.

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Opinion in Germany is in favor of summoning a constituent assembly and to act against the violent minority in Berlin, which is gaining ground all over the country. The Kiel Soviet are strongly supporting the election of a constituent assembly quickly and Bremen and Hamburg Soviets likewise.

GERMANS SELLING IN FEAR OF REVOLT
Royal Families Dispose of Stock Holdings.

GENEVA, Nov. 27.—Wealthy Germans and Austrians, headed by the former royal families, are selling their stock holdings at any price, fearing that the revolution will result, as it did for the wealthy families in Russia, in the loss of their private fortunes.

German and Austrian money has fallen considerably in value on the Bourse during the last few days. The German mark was quoted at 60 francs a hundred to-day and the Austrian crown at 29 francs a hundred. These prices are the lowest since the war began.

Swiss bankers believe that the mark and crown will continue to fall as long as the wealthy Germans and Austrians dispose of their holdings.

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